

*Apud Edinburgh ultimo die mensis Maii, anno Domini, 1642.*



He which day in presence of the Lords of Secret Councell, compeared personally, *Thomas Earle of Hadinton, David Lord Elcho, Arthur Arskene of Scots crage, Sir John Wauchop of Nidrie, John Binnie, and Thomas Fater-son*, Merchants, Burgesses of *Edinburgh*, *James Leniron* Burges of *Saint Andrews*, Master *Andrew Ramsay*, Minister at *Edinburgh*, and Master *John Moncreif* Minister at *Kingorne* for themselves, and in name of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Burgesses and Ministers occasionalle meeting at *Edinburgh*; and gave in to the saids Lords the Supplication underwritten: Of which the tenor follows: To the Right Honourable, the Lords of his Majesties Privie Councel, The humble Petition of many Noble men, Gentlemen, Burgesses, and Ministers occasionally meeting at *Edinburgh*, Most humbly sheweth, whereas they upon the report and sight of great convocations, suddenly endeavoured, and unexpected brought in to this Counsell day, for the most part by these who have beene esteemed by the Countrey, and challenged by the Parliament, as incendiaries, plotters, and enemies to the peace of

these Kingdomes, have occasionally convened at *Edinburgh*: And having heard of letters from his Majestie, and Declarations from the Parliament of *England* anent the present distractions of that Kingdome, they have reason from bygone experience, and present presumptions, to fear the intentions and endeavours of these evil affected persons, and their adherents: least by their convocations and solicitations, they take occasion of these differences to raise jealousies and divisions betwixt these Kingdomes: And considering the common interest of all the Subjects of this Kingdome, to preserve the late peace so happily concluded betwixt these Nations, by the providence of God, his Majesties goodnesse, and wisdom, and the mediation of the Parliament of *England*, and so solemnly established by the late treatie, oath of Parliament, publick faith, and great seale of these Kingdomes; as in all other points, so specially in these articles (whereunto the rest are called but prefaces) for settling and intertaining a solide peace betwixt these Nations in time coming, lest upon any pretence they should be dashed one against another: Wherein it is declared the duty of the Estates, yea of every subject for to convene and suppress any evil affected persons who would raise armes against the Subjects of the other Kingdome, without consent of Parliament, as traitours to the State, much more to Petition against it. And wherein there is appointed a Committee of the Estates for conservation of this peace in the *interim* betwixt Parliaments: All which the Petitioners amongst the rest of the good Subjects of this Kingdome did hazard their lives, and estates for to obtain, and did demand in the Treaty upon their dangerous experience of the Councel of *England*, their meddling in the affairs betwixt his Majestie and this Kingdome; to the engaging of the Nations in war, which is so oft condemned by the Estates of this Kingdome in their Remonstrances, pressing that common rule of equity, To do as we would be done unto, which now is and may be retorted on this Kingdome: Likewise desiring earnestly that your Lordships in these publick resolutions of so great consequence to their Dominions, may carrie along with you the hearts and consciences of the body of this Kingdome; and prevent that the breach grow not wider, by false confidence grounded upon sudden undertakings of any persons: as also their naturall affection and dutie to their gracious Sovereigne, according to their manifold obligations, and brotherly affection to the Kingdom of *England*, forcing them to pray to God, and to desire all men according to their stations, to use all lawfull means to breed and intertain a good understanding betwixt his Majestie and his Parliament, the surest foundation of greatnesse to his Majestie, and happinesse to these Kingdomes: Likewise taking to heart the dangerous consequences to his Majestie and his Dominions, if your Lordships answer by tendering the offer of your service to his Majestie against the demands, or upon the differences betwixt his Majestie and his Parliament of *England*, or any other manner of way, import (which God forbid) any ingaging of your selves, or of these Nations in war, or any thing that may tend thereunto. Therefore in our own names, and in name of the rest of the Nobility, Gentrie, Burgesses and Ministers, whose hearts do, and hands would go along with this Petition, for preservation of peace betwixt these Kingdomes. They do in all humilitie and earnestnesse petition your Lordships in the depth of your wisdoms, seriously to ponder the consequences of your answer to his Majestie and the Parliament of *England* at this time: So that thereby neither the confidence betwixt his Majestie, and his good Subjects here nor amongst themselves, nor betwixt the Kingdomes (these unions tending ever to his Majesties greatnesse, and these divisions to his prejudice) may be by any means weakened, or their peace endangered: and to that end, as your Lordships would leave no lawfull mean, according to your vocation, and interest unassayed, for begetting a good understanding betwixt his Majestie and his Parliament, being his greatest and most unpartiall counsell representing the body, whereof his Majestie is the Head; and for removing the distractions (the continuance whereof will ever trouble the peace of this Kingdome) according to your Lordships last Answer: So also seeing his Majestie requires not that your Lordships should, neither can your Lordships judge of the Laws and proceedings of another independent Kingdome; and the Parliament of *England* offers to give all satisfaction concerning any messages or Papers sent to your Lordships anent their Proceedings: That your Lordships would be pleased carefully to shun all offers of reall or verball ingagements, either directly or by way of inference without consent of the Parliament, conforme to the Treatie, which either may give any just occasion of offence to their gracious Sovereigne, or of jealousy to their brethern in *England*, or of discourse unto any, as if your Lordships did not observe that former rule of equity pressed by themselves during their troubles, To do unto others, as they would be done unto themselves, but did fall in the same fault which your Lordships and the rest of the Estates of this Kingdome hath condemned in the Councel of *England*. And for this effect they cannot but remember your Lordships, that according to an article of the Treatie, there was appointed a commission (as independent as any other) of so many of either Estate, representing the whole Kingdome, to prevent all occasions of divisions betwixt these Kingdomes in the *interim* betwixt Parliaments. All which they humbly represent to your Lordships wise considerations, and expects from your Lordships so gracious an Answer, as may satisfie their present fears, and secure them from their dangers in this *interim* betwixt Parliaments, and thereby prevent all necessity of Petitions of this kinde. Which supplication being read, heard and considered by the saids Lords; and they finding the same to containe matters of publick concernment, and of that importance that requires mature deliberation, Therefore they continue the answering of this Petition till the morrow; and ordaines the whole Counsellours in Town, to be warned to attend the Councell the morrow at two a clock in the afternoone.

*Apud Edinburgh, primodie Junii, anno Domini, 1642.*

The Lords of Privie Councel having again read the Petition above written, declare that they will have consideration thereof: and as they are most tender and sensible of whatsoever may concerne his Majesties Person, Honour and Authority: So will they have a speciall care not to do any thing contrare to the late Treatie, or which may infringe the union and peace, or weaken the confidence betwixt these two Kingdomes, so happily established in his Majesties presence, and with his Royall consent in both Parliaments: And are confident, that as from the saids Lords, the Petitioners, neither have, nor shall have any necessity: So they will not trouble themselves, nor the Councel hereafter with supplications of this kind.